A Glacier Forty Miles Long Which Moves Sixty Feet in a Day.

PRESSING TOWARD THE OCEAN.

Huge Masses Dropping From its Beetling, Rugged Front.

JASPER, CHALCEDONY AND PORPHYRY

The most notable of the glaciers in Southeastern Alaska is the Muir named from Prof. John Muir, a geologist of some reputation, since he gave the first uncolored description of it. It is 40 miles long, and back on the land, in a basin of the mountains. Being reinforced by 15 tributaries coming down the glens from different points of the compass, it swells to an icy sea 25 miles in meter. Thence it moves with resistless power, bearing rocks and long lines of detritus on its billowy surface. Just before it reaches the bay it is compressed by two sentinel mountains into and is forced through a gorge one mile in width. Emerging from this narrow gateway it

moves on, at the rate of 40 to 60 feet a day, to the waters whence it originally came, buttressing the bay with a perpendicular wall 800 feet high, 300 feet of ultramarine crystals tipped with purest white being above the surface, and, being pushed be-yond its support in the underlying rock, a battle begins between cohesion and gravity. The latter force always prevails, and vast masses break from the glacial torrent with the combined crash of falling walls and heavy thunder, a tumble into the bay with a dash and a shock that agitates bay with a dash and a shock that agitates the waters miles away, making navigation perilcus to craft of all sizes. The almost deafening roar made when these masses are rent away, the splashing baptism they receive in their fall and the leaping waters are lively witnesses to the birth of an iceberg, which henceforth, as an independent existence, goes on its mission of girding the shores, butting against its fellows and of scaring navigators.

A WONDERFUL APPABITION.

While the ship was resting unmoored near the front of this icy barrier, we were startled by the sudden appearance of a mass of dark by the sudden appearance of a mass of dark crystal, vastly larger than our own ship, shooting up from the depths and tossing our steamer as if it were an egg-shell. As the vessel careened, the frightened passengers were sent whirling against her, over chairs, or prostrate upon the deck. This strange visitor had doubtless been broken off from the roots of the icy mountain, hundreds of feet below the surface, and hence had upexfeet below the surface, and hence had unexpectedly appeared upon the scene. Had it struck the ship fairly nothing but a miracle could have saved us.

Having recovered somewhat from our

dumb amazement, about 20 of us were sent on shore in the captain's gig. Landing some distance below the ice wall, we climbed 70 feet up a lateral moraine, crawled shoe deep in wet gravel down into the valley of a glacier, mud-covered with shingle just deep enough to hide the creamy pools; slipped prostrate on the ice made treacher ous by a thin disguise of detritus, and barked our shins and out our shoes on the sharp angular blocks of granite and basalt strewn for two miles in great profusion

along our perilous route.

Blocks of the finest marble hedged our pathway: trod upon chips of jasper and chalcedony, the product of different moun-tains far up on the peninsula, and we passed two exquisitely beautiful boulders of veined porphyry, weighing 200 or 300 pounds each, rounded and polished by centuries of attri-tion. They were of darks purple, streaked with quartz spoilessly white, very desirable specimens for a cabinet, or for out-of-door

ON AN ICE MOUNTAIN.

aprawling, and of pulling each other out of gray mire, about half of our number reached the uncovered places and of the uncovered places and other out. the uncovered glacier, and at the first glance we felt that here we should stand with unovered heads, for we were in the presence of the marvelous manifestations of superhuman power in action, and looked with unveiled eyes upon the potent agencies by which much of this planet has been fashioned. Away in the distance was the white lake fed by numerous frozen rivers, and these

rivers were born of mountain snows 50 miles distant. The white-robed mountains themselves, wons in the past, were smoothed and grooved far up their flinty sides when this same glacier was threefold deeper and many times more ponderous and mightier than it is to-day.
Stretched along the base of the mountains

till they are only a line in the distance were the records of those gray old years in the form of moraines, 100 feet high, and appearing like a range of hills.

The larger portion of this crystal river, perhaps an eighth of a mile in width, is heaved into rounded hills and beetling precipices, quite resembling the ses in a while the middle and much the wider part is splintered into countless spires and needles and pinnacles, 10, 20, 30 feet in height, and of a beautiful ultra-marine at the base, shaded to a dead white at the

THE GLACIER'S MARCH.

In the onward murch of the glacier these pinnacles are occasionally wrenched from their seats in the solid ice beneath—they nod, then totter, into a cloud of accular crystals that sparkle like the frosted snow under a full moon of a winter's night, only with more of color—they are diamonds on Again the whole surface is riven by

thousand crevasses, along the bottom of which streams of clear water find their way, often broken by waterfalls that plunge further down into the dark blue abysses out of sight. These chasms are frightful gaps to one peering down a hundred feet between their turquoise walls. A slip, a frail Al-penstock, a feeble grasp of the guide's rope, and gravity would close the scene without further ceremony.

The molecular structure of the glacier is

continually changing, adjusting itself to the elevations and depressions of its rocky bed, and hence there is an incessant clinking and crackling, interrupted here and there by an explosion here over every inch of the sur-

The whole . The whole . weird and strange in alght and sound—in the voices that rise to the air from the azure depths—lascinating because every step is perilous, majestic from its massiveness and awful because its march

Consider what a force in wearing away mountains and glens an icy torrent must be, one mile wide. 800 feet deep, and in the middle flowing 60 feet a day; it goes grinding and groaning and cracking in startling explosions, all mingled in a loud wail like

Etna.

Now let anyone in fancy frame for himself this pleture: Snow-capped mountains
in the background, two of them. Fairweather and Crillon, more than 15,000 feet
high, thick set with glittering beaks and
clear-cut as silhouettes on a dark sky; the
great glacier, child of Arctic snows, turreted and pinnacled and splintered into a
thousand strange forms upon which Iris has
flung the varied hues of amethyst and turquoise and supphire; huge masses riven flung the varied hues of amethyst and turquoise and sapphire; huge masses riven from the crystal river with a thundering rost, reeling and toppling into an amber sea, thickly dotted with new-born and vagrant icebergs; and all this scene glorified and transfigured by the setting sun. Looking upon this picture through the creative power of imagination one can readily conceive that the enraptured tourist, standing in the presence of the realities, would call that day spent with the Muir glacier the day of all days he ever passed in gusing upon and listening to the wild wonders of our planet.

ers of our planet. But bark! That was not an explosion of the glacier's artillery; it was the echo of the steamer's whistle ringing along the glen of

the mountains, softened, indeed, by distant as are the notes of the Alpine horn. In just one hour we must be on the ship or be left without couch or food or fire in these wild and awful solitudes, 90 miles from the nearest habitation, and we made it in time, regardless of shoes or shine.—Prof. Horace W. Briggs, in the Sitka Alaskan,

LOCAL INVENTIONS. The List of Patents Issued to Pittsburg and

Vicinity.

The following is the list of patents issu to Pittsburg, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia inventions, on Tuesday, May 28, as furnished by O.D. Levis, Patent Attorney, No. 131 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg:
John W. Abrahama, Allegheny, sheet metal
roofing; George W. Barns, Philippi, W. Va.,
brake lever; John S. Bartlett, Akron, O., direct
acting engine; John P. Coleman, Swissvale, Pa., electrical signaling apparatus;
Bentily R. Cava, Drifton, Pa., screening machine; Isaac E. Cratg, Camden, O., die tor hanmering sheet metal; Lockwood S. Crane, Cleveland, O., surface blow-off; Isaac N. Davis, West
Elizabeth, Pa., combined cooking stove and
grate; Protenox L. Day, Cleveland, O., guide
box: Roland F. Dulany, Waynesburg, Pa.,
holdback for vehicles; William Dunbar, Larrabee, Pa., lumber trimmer; John Dowling,
Wilkesbarre, Pa., water bit; Charles
T. Gloekler, Pittsburg, Pa., mest rack;
Adam Harter, Apple Creek, O., car couplery;
Charles H. Irwin, Wilmington, O., auger bit;
William W. McCallip, Columbus, O., feace
riveting machine; Samuel T. Russell, Springfield, O., pump; Ames J. Schaff, Marion, Pa.,
electric converter box; Harry Semple, Steubenville, O., jars, etc.; William Stubblebine,
Bethlehem, Pa., Metallurgical furnace; Joseph
H. Thomas, Alliabee, O., flour bin and sifter;
George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburg, system
of electrical distribution; Gotleib Wilkening,
Dayton, O., musical game wheel; James S.
Zerbe, Zanesville, O., cotton seed separator;
Abiza Wallace, Stroudsburg, Pa., back of a
comb. Attorney, No. 131 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg:

TO PAY EXPENSES.

How the Wife of a Wit Proposed to Pay for a Trip.

Youth's Companion. The wife of a wit has often as hard a time as the wife of a philosopher. It is an old story about the wife of Emerson enduring the sight of her husband breaking the teeth | an assured fact. out of her back-comb, thinking, absent-mindedly, that they were matches which he was presently to light; but it is quite a new story—that of a famous modern humorist who really gets a great many of his

best and funniest ideas from his wife.
"We live from mouth to hand instead of from hand to mouth," said he, in telling the story. "Her mouth utters the words of nonsense, and my hand writes them down. Sometimes she rebels at my receiving the checks in payment of her jokes, though I promptly turn most of them over to her, and she wouldn't sign her own name to one of the jokes for a farm.

"Well, one time I was going on a little Southern trip, and she took a notion she wanted to go along. We had just been paying for a new carriage house, and there wasn't enough ready money in the family exchequer to take us both.

"'If you go I shall have to stay at home, said I, trying to reason with her.

"'No, no,' said she. 'I'll make jokes

enough to pay all our current expenses.
I'll get up early every morning, and joke
just as hard as I can for 15 or 20 minutes

SOFTER THAN EATING.

More People Are Choked to Death, Than Are Killed on the Railways. Chambers' Journal.1

In 1882 the Chairman of the London and Northwestern stated that there had not been a single passenger killed on their line within the previous three years. Sir John Hawkshaw, speaking of safety on railways generally, said "that only one passenger was injured for every 4,000,000 of miles traveled; and on an average a person may traveled; and on an average a person may travel 100,000 miles each year for 40 years and the chances are in favor of not receiving the slightest injury." Again, Sir E. Watkin "maintained that railway traveling was safer than eating, because it is a fact that more people choke themselves in England than are killed on all the railways in the United Kingdom."

A Palace of Beautiful Furniture You can imagine what six floors filled with all kinds of beautiful furniture, upholstered in different colored silks and plushes, would be like. But that is only imagination. You should satisfy your taste of love for the beautiful by calling upon us, and allowing us to show you a palace of beauty in reality by taking you through our establishment. Each floor is a separate and distinct department, and to describe each separately would take a page of this paper. So, call your wife sattention, take a day off, and we will take pleasure in

showing you all we speak of.

M. SEIBERT & Co.,
Cor. Lacock and Hope sts., Allegheny, near railroad bridge.

What the Public Likes. What the Public Likes.

Whitmyre & Co. are meeting with an amount of success that daily increases in their efforts to legitimately introduce and advertise the "Iron Ofty Brand" of flour. The large amount now sold shows, beyond a doubt, that the best-selling brands carry their advertisement with their use. "Iron City Brand" has come to stay and the public takes kindly to that class of goods which shows for itself what it is made of and how a trial brings out its excellencies. a trial brings out its excellencies.

Anheuser-Busch St. Louis, Budweiser and Anheuser beers in quarts and pints. Liberal allowance for return of empties. Schlitz Milwaukee export beers; extra stout, extra pale and Pilsner; quarts and pints. Allowance for return of empties.
SCHUETZ, RENZIEHAUSEN & Co.,

100 and 102 Market st., cor. First av A CABLE CAR HERO is the subject ted sketch by Null in to-morrous's DISPATCH of a brave Pittsburg boy who spends his days in saying lives.

Summer Press Goods. French Satipes marked down to 25c and 30c, best goods; large line to select from; best American antines only 11c, choice pat-

ARTHUR, SCHONDELMYER & Co., 68 and 70 Ohio st., Allegheny.

Histed, the famous young photographer, has found a gold mine in the photograph business. Everybody goes to him for fine photos.

E. HISTED, Popular Gallery, 41 Fifth ave.

Immense bargains in embroidered robes, combination suits, French cashmeres, serges, henriettas, challis, mohairs and piaids, at H. J. Lynch's, 438 and 440 Market street.

Ladies' Suit Parler. Exclusive styles of India silk gowns and house robes. Just the things for comfort hot weather. PARCELS & JONES,

PATRONIZE home industry and drink Frauenheim & Vilsack's Pittsburg beer.

GREAT Western Gun Works removed to 706 Smithfield street. "SILVER Lake" flour makes delicious

MEN'S flannel shirts for dress, boating, fishing, etc. JAMES H. AIKEN & Co., 100 Fifth ave.

THE CAPTIVE MAIDEN, a romantic

The Catholic University at Washington Will Throw Its Doors

OPEN TO STUDENTS IN NOVEMBER.

An Outline of What Directors and Faculty Hope to Accomplish.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS THUS FAR

PHILADELPHIA, May 31. - Bishop Keane, the rector of the Catholic University of America, was in the city yesterday. The purpose of his visit was to confer with the Archbishop, who is one of the members of the Board of Directors, in regard to the completion of the last element of their work, the selection of a body of students for the university. With that object in view, Bishop Keane visited the seminary at Overbrook, on Tuesday night, and discoursed to the seminarians upon the portion of the work that mainly concerns them, namely, the studies of the divinity department, which is to be opened next November.

Speaking of the university yesterday, progress thus far and what is proposed to be accomplished in connection with it, Bishop Keane said:

"Quite a number of the ablest young men in the seminary who have completed their course and will be ordained this year will be sent to finish their studies in the university. Similar results have attended the visits I have paid to several other seminaries of the country, and it is already evident that there will be as many students at the opening of the classes in November as the university will accommodate. This completes the last of the work of preparation, and makes the success of the university

"The corps of professors already brought together from the principal universities of Europe are men who have been trained for many years in exactly this kind of work one of our very first aims was to secure the sovices of the celebrated Jesuit Father Lemkuhl, who is one of the greatest professors of moral theology in the whole world. With this object I visited the Father General of the Jesuits, at Fiesole, Italy, and the Pope himself wrote a letter to the Father General, urging that the request of the university should be granted, but, to the great regret of both myself and General of the Jesuits, who would be glad to have one of their best men in so distinguished a position, Father Lem-kuhl has been for a couple of years past ut-terly incapacitated for the task of teaching, and, it is feared, can never again fill the

chair of a professor.
"Too much brainwork has broken his health completely. The corps of professors are, therefore, thus far composed entirely of distinguished members of the secular clergy, though it is well known that the chairs the university will be open to men of dis-tinguished learning, no matter what may be their position in the church, whether in the laity or clergy, whether religeuse or

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

"The course of study that will be opened next November will comprise profound studies of dogmatic theology, of moral theology, of the philosophical controveries of the day, and of Biblical science, with special attention to training in English literature. erature. These various branches will be de-veloped by the addition of other professor-ships in the same proportion as the sdvance of the studies and the accumulation of means will render these practicable.

the faculty of philosophy and letters will be open not only for profounder studies for ecclesiastics, but also for lay graduates from the colleges of the country. Opportunity will then be given for acquiring the profoundest scholarship in metaphysical, theological, historical, scientific and social studies, and through that faculty will naturally develop the faculties of law and medicinal the forms.

urally develop the faculties of law and medi-cine in the future.

"The demands for admission to the studies of the divinity department have al-ready surpassed the expectations of the Board of Directors. They have calculated upon the admission of only 50 students for the first year, and already applications have been made for more than two-thirds of that number. All of these have already com-leted the ordinary seminary course which pleted the ordinary seminary course which fits them for ordination and the work of the

PROPOSED DISCIPLINE.

'Several of them are young priests, who, after years of experience in the ministry, come back to their studies in order to perfect themselves in one or another line of ecclesiastical learning, which will make their lives of greater utility to the church their lives of greater utility to the church and to the people. Nearly all of these will reside at the university, but it is contemplated that many may reside in the city of Washington, or in the adjacent neighborhood, and attend the classes of the university. The same policy will be pursued in regard to lay students. It is calculated that for the first year or two after their graduation at college it will be advisable to have them in the university colleges under a liberal, but paternal control.

"Later on in their studies, when their markly characters have been better formed it is

"Later on in their studies, when their mayly characters have been better formed, it is
expected that it will be free for 'them, according to the advice of their parents and
guardians, either to comfinue to live in the
university or to have quarters outside of it.
In this the directors of the university will
endeavor to profit by the experience of the
universities in Germany and the Catholic
University of Louvain, adopting that middle course suggested by common sense and
suited to the character of the youth of
America. In fact, in the preparation of the
laws and constitution of the university these
two objects have constantly been borne in
mind by the directors—first, to have around
the students such safeguards of faith and
morals as will make them good Christians,
and second, to give to them all that liberty
which is naturally connected with the idea
of an American.

"Clear landing three weeks are I have

which is naturally connected with the idea of an American.

"Since landing three weeks ago I have been engaged in visiting the seminaries of the country and the bishops who have students in them. I will continue this course of visitation of the various seminaries up to the beginning of the summer vacations toward the end of June.

FUNDS AND ENDOWMENT.

"While pursuing my quest for students I will continue the work of soliciting contributions toward the full endowment of the university. Sufficient funds have already been received to endow the divinity faculty in its present stage of development, but more funds will be required for the additional divinity chairs called for by the complete development of divinity studies, and then still larger sums for the endowment of the professorships in the subsequent faculties, and for the erection of the scademic structures and the dormitory buildings which will be needed for them.

"The total amount for construction and endowment thus far received is \$800,000, of which \$500,000 will be devoted to endowments of professorships. The endowment of free scholarship is a most important object, to which the liberality of the Catholies of the country is now invited. This has for its object the support of students endowed with talents, but not possessed of pecuniary means. The sum of \$6,000 will form a capital, the income of which will support a student forever. Several bequests have already been made to the university for the foundation of scholarships, and it is trusted that as the work becomes more widely appreciated similar legacies will become more and more common.

"Another feature of endowment will be

"Another feature of endowment will be fellowships, for the support of graduates of the university who wish to devote their lives to learned pursuits without the obligation of labor for their support, a necessity which has hindered so many brilliant minds

from pursuing the higher intellectual flights to which Providence seemed to call them. The sum of \$20,000, properly invested, will give the support of a fellow of the university in perpetuity. None of these has as yet been established, but when the demand for them will come it is confidently expected that the supply will also be found at hand.

A DISTINCTIVE PRATURE. "In comparison with the other institutions of higher learning throughout the country, the divinity studies of the Catholic University will be the specially distinctive feature. The clearly defined and positive character of the divinity teaching that will be there imparted will enable the university to rival the great seats of learning in the Old World, and to stand simply above comparison with other institutions of the country. Owing to the intimate connection between theological and philosophical studies, it is expected that in the philosophical department the studies will be broader and deeper and more positive and definite than in any other institution in America.

"It is likewise contemplated to make the school of biblical studies in the university the principal institution of the kind in the country. As to merely scientific studies, it is is not contemplated to put the university into competition with the scientific and polytechnic schools of the country. For practical purposes of that sort the institutions already existing will probably be left in their present acknowledged superiorty. It is in those matters which concern scholarship, properly so-called, that the Catholic "In comparison with the other institution

ship, properly so-called, that the Catholic University will aim at taking the lead. As a bulwark of the Christian faith, it hopes to stand among the very first institutions of

A POSTOFFICE INQUIRY.

Postmaster General Wanamaker Appoints a Commission for New York.

WASHINGTON, May 31. - Postmaster General Wanamaker to-day appointed a commission to investigate and report upon the condition and needs of the New York City Postoffice. This commission is the result of a conference recently held between Postmaster Van Cott and the officials of the Postoffice Department and is composed of

Postoffice Department and is composed of the following named:

James N. Tyner, assistant attorney general for the Postoffice Department; W. P. Edgerton, division inspector railway mail service at Philadelphia; General H. S. Huidekoper, ex-postmaster at Philadelphia; Henry H. Mullen, assistant postmaster at Cincinnati; Samuel Smith, assistant postmaster at Brooklyn; John T. Metcalf, chief plack of the ment order system. Washing. clerk of the money order system, Washington; Nebina Moses, chief of the registry division, third assistant postmaster general's office; R. E. Spangler, inspector of the free delivery system.

WALT WHITMAN IN NEED.

The Good Gray Poet Quietly Celebrates CAMDEN, N. J., May 31 .- Walt Whitman celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth to-day. A dinner in honor of the day was served in Morgan's Hall. The poet was unable to attend, but not less than 200 of his friends and admirers graced the 200 of his friends and admirers graced the occasion. The committee having the dinner in charge announced that "Walt Whitman is now so well recognized as a poet that such an occasion for doing him honor, and at the same time conferring a substantial benefit upon him, is likely to be eagerly seized by those who know his merits and his needs." This means that the poet, who has many friends, both in America and Europe, needs help in his rapidly declining years and needs it now. For considerably over a year the old gentleman has been confined to his room and bed, but always has a kind welcome for all who call, and they are not few. To all such he appears happy and resigned

To all such he appears happy and resigned in spite of his infirmities. Only hopeful, cheery words escape him, and thus he awaits the coming of the final messenger.

PUSHING HIS POLICY. Vessels Being Bullt. WASHINGTON, May 31 .- Secretary Tracy is vigorously pursuing his policy, declared at the beginning of his administration, of pushing to rapid completion the vessels now

under construction or authorized to be built. The Puritan was recently taken to New York to be completed, and orders have now been issued to make ready the Amphitrite— another uncompleted double-turreted moni-tor lying at the Harlan & Hollingsworth shipyards at Wilmington, Del.,—to be towed to League Island. The Amphitrite will be complited at that

navy yard, greatly to the disappointment of the Virginia people, who have been endeav-oring to have the work done at Norfolk to make good the loss of the Puritan.

THE TICKERS ALL OUT. Board of Trady Official Quetations Taken

From All but Members. CHICAGO, May 31 .- In accordance with previous av. nouncement, official quotations of the Board of Trade will be cut off to-morrow from about 500 correspondents who are non-members of the board. Arrangements have been made in most instances by commirsion merchants to keep their customers informed of market changes and an in-reased force of telegraphers will be put on the floor to handle the business.

Employes of the Gold and Stock Tele-

graph Company were sent out this afternoon to remove all the tickers from the offices of

THREE TIMES LICENSED.

The Coveted Document Twice Destroyed But the Third One Worked.

IRONTON, O., May 31 .- Last June a marrisige license was issued to William Mc-Comas and Miranda J. Ellis. May 10 a econd license was issued to the same parties, and to-day the would-be groom again applied for and received the license to wed On both former occasions the twain fell out, destroyed the license and declared the wedding off.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Man and His Wife Found Dead in Bed in a Clubbouse. BALTIMORE, May 31 .- Joseph D. Grant, aged 35 years, and wife, Sophie Grant, aged 30 years, both colored, were suffocated by

39 years, both colored, were suffocated by gas yesterday in the new clubhouse of the Jefferson Democratic Association, No. 839 North Entaw street. Grant and his wife had been engaged as servants. They went to bed Wednesday night about 9:30 o'clock. On opening the door of the room the gas was found so dense that it was overpowering. It is not known whether the gas was blown out or improperly turned off.

MODERN PARIS, its magnificent bou-parks are described by Henry Haynie in an illustrated article in to-morrow's DISPATCH.

BELIEVE IN THEIR BADGE.

Why Two Brothers Charged With Murder Think They Will be Acquitted. POBTSMOUTH, O., May 31 .- The Nickels rothers, who were captured in the hills oack of Buena Vista, and who are charged with murder in the first degree, are members of the Brothers of Liberty and Justice, a sort of White Cap organization in Adams county. They wear the badge of the order, and say that its members will aid them in gaining freedom.

Sheriff Yeager has taken every precaution to prevent tools being passed to them.

A GREAT STORY, and one that will

The Steps That Must be Taken to Become an Established M. D.

PLENTY OF MONEY IS NEEDED

To Procure the Long Course of Preliminary Preparation.

YEARS OF HABD WORK ARE REQUIRED

The London Saturday Review says that robably those who choose medicine as a ion are the most sanguine of the human race. The reasons that dictate their choice are generally sentimental. There is a certain glamor which, in the opinion of the adolescent, attaches to the name of medical student. There is the supposed freedom from cares. As the old student's song savs: How gallantly and merrily the student's days

No cares hath he, but on the spree he gaily spends his tin; No creditors oppress him, and his governor is

His letters haven't yet commenced to fail to In fact, the beau-ideal medical student,

the medical student of novels, is simply an idle careless spendthrift. How very far Mr. Robert Sawyer and Mr. Ben Allen are from the real medical student of to-day it is needless to insist. The two or three years' lounging in Loudon or Edinburgh, followed by a sharp "grind" with a medical tutor and a single examination, which, in their day, at once put the ignorant tyro in the ranks of the qualified, is now replaced by a curriculum of from four to eight years. During that time the medical student is harassed by continual examinations, official and non-official. The average curriculum of the general practitioner may be taken at 51/2 years; and, unless he be exceptionally industrious during that period, he has to maintain himself at an expense of at least £150 a year. The cost, then, of a medical practitioner's qualifications may be taken

AN EXPENSIVE BEGINNING.

Roughly speaking, the medical student does not become a qualified practitioner at all until he has expended £1,000, generally much more. It will probably be granted that a medical man will not succeed in earning bread and cheese unless he is provided with an average share of brains and a more than average amount of tact. We would ask whether there is any trade, business or profession where, five and a half years having been expended, and £1,000 having been paid away, the result is so very small? For now the fully qualified medical man, as an activities of the profession of the profession

assistant, is in a position to earn from £75 to £100 a year. This is the successful man, the man who "passes." The minimum of study is four years.

If the aspirant for medical honors If the aspirant for medical honors has been apprenticed to a medical man, one year of that apprenticeship is allowed to count toward the four, and three years only have to be spent at a hospital. But the tendency of the present day is to do away with apprenticeship. And, as a rule, the medical student commences his career by passing some preliminary examination, and then entering at once upon his hospital studies. The result is that, on his becoming qualified, the young doctor finds himself ignorant of the minor details of his profession; and, as a rule, though crammed full of theories, he has never even seen a

full of theories, he has never even seen a case of smallpox.

The old system of apprenticeship obviated this; the tyro often was disgusted with the drudgery of his new profession, which he had the opportunity of seeing in its least attractive form; and he was able to abandon it gracefully, on the ground of distaste, and before the pockets of his friends had severely suffered. In the present day, as seen through the rose-colored spectacles of the medical student at the outset of his hospital career, the glamor of the profession—we can use no other term—is strong upon him. His teachers, men of mark in the profession drive up in their well appointed broughams; and the student forgets that these are not and the student forgets that these are not the rank and file, but the giants, of medi-

A PARAGON NEEDED.

There are no less than 20 examining boards from which the student may choose his qualification. The London University, which heads the list, unless he be man of talent and industry, may be said to be prac-tically closed to him. If he elect to attempt to obtain his qualification here, he must be to obtain his qualification here, he must be prepared to expend more money than the sum stated, and to occupy more than the average of five and a half years in obtaining his diplomas; he must be able, too to pay special tutors, to attend special classes; and he must, above all, he provided with an amount of brains that would have secured success, costeris paribus, in any profession. He must not only be an enthusiast and a worker, to pass the jealously-guarded portals at Burlington House, but he must also be a highly educated man.

In a less degree the membership of the College of Physicians is also unattainable. It is almost prohibitive to the poor man of talent; for to practice as a pure physician,

talent; for to practice as a pure physician, the young doctor must be able to maintain himself for say at least 15 years. As a rule, himself for say at least 16 years. As a rule, the average general practitioner contents himself with the membership of the College of Surgeons and the license of the Apothecaries' Company (though this latter qualification is yearly becoming less popular); or he obtains the license of the Royal College of Physicians, which is a qualification in both medicine and surgery, and eminently respectable. Then, if he be desirous of the title of doctor, and he be neither wealthy

suspect its presence.

nor learned, he can be dubbed M.D. (being a qualified man) by a short residence and fairly moderate examination at one of th universities, or he can obtain a

oreign degree.

Having then become a legally qualified man, the practitioner, having spent £1,000, or more usually £2,000, is prepared to seriously attempt to gain his living. His choice lies between:—An assistancy to another practitioner—A surgeoney in the army or navy or merchant service—An appointment in some institution or hospital—A dispensary—Buying a partnership—Waiting for practice—Emigrating.

HIS BARLY CARBER.

With the first choice the young practitioner closes, If he be a wise man; for he has the opportunity of acquiring, under the auspices of another, that necessary experience of the maladies of everyday life of which in his hospital career he may have seen nothing. True, his salary is small—275 and board, or £100 outdoor. But without this initiation into the areans of practice he can never ancored as a general practice.

that may fall to his share may be carried on by him with wisdom and integrity, or it may be slurred over in a perfunctory manner. He may devote his whole attention to the earning of half-crowns for his employer, and he may neglect his parochial and club patients in the spirit of a very Bumble. His choice of an assistancy is in any case a wise one; he earns his bread and gains experience. Or he may choose the medical service of the army, navy, or merchant marine. In the two former cases he sees the world and risks his life in war-time. After an examination, in either case he become entitled to pay at the rate of from 8s to 10s a day, and there are opportunities in after life; it and there are opportunities in after life; it is a career, and he has a certain social posi-tion. He may confidently look forward to half-pay, or a pension which will keep him as a trugal bachelor.

OTHER PATHS OPEN TO SOME,

OTHER PATHS OPEN TO SOME,

If the young practitioner can support himself, and has talents of a high order and a great capacity for work, especially tutorial work, he may "hang on" at his hospital, or at a provincial one, in the hope of filling some vacancy, first in the teaching, afterward on the medical or surgical staff. But his course supposes the possession of talent, money and indomitable industry. If the young practitioner has not distinguished himself during his hospital studies, or has no friend at court, this line of life is hardly open to him. For he may "hang on," holding numerous honorary appointments, till he has expended his means in vain, and he finds himself reluctantly compelled, with he finds himself reluctantly compelled, with his last remaining £1,000, to join the crowded ranks of the general practitioners. As to poor-law appointments, there are first the workhouses and dispensaries; the salaries are from £80 to £100 a year. For salaries are from 230 to 2100 a year. For these appointments there are usually from 30 to 200 candidates—and nepotism rules the roost. It is generally known beforehand who will win; and the nominally open appointment is usually transferred much as livings are in the church—namely, by purchase or arrangement. Or the Guardians take turns to elect, and the man without local interest has no chance. There

are a few, a very few, prizes in this branch of the profession. Marylebone is worth £500 a year; Shoreditch, £300; Greenwich, £250, with residence and rations. If a man is fond of the hard work of his profession, and is content to remain all his life an ill-paid enthusiast, he can seek these appointments. The next class are the parochial appointments; they are worth from £12 to £50 a year, the practitioner having to find drugs. These ill-paid positions are either held by very needy men or are merely looked on by country

ONE PEATURE.

In fact, they go towards paying the salary of the dispensing assistant, who often does all the work. As a rule, these appointments are held by established practitioners, who look upon them in the same light as "clubs"—namely, as "feeders" to a practice. "Rubbish recommends rubbish," and "Paupers send you paupers," are well-known sayings among practitioners of medicine, but it is not so in fact. The poor, and particularly the provident poor, are the advertisements of their medical men, whether for good or for evil. It is the poor who draw attention to kind Dr. A. or rough and drunken Dr. B. And the poor, as a rule, call a spade a spade, and Dr. A. or rough and drunken Dr. B. And the poor, as a rule, call a spade a spade, and do not stint praise or blame.

Waiting for practice is only adopted by the man of property; while the man who emigrates had better have kept his £1,000 or £2,000 to start with in the colony of his choice in another sphere than that of a medical man, and thus have saved also his five remove weeks of bosnital work. But if the

Customer-You sell cracked eggs at half price, do you not? Clerk-Yes'm, we always make a 50 per cent reduction ou cracked goods. Anything

your 50 cents. LILLIAN SPENCER contributes to the row's DISPATCH an interesting letter from Havana, descriptive of the palattal homes in Cuba.

Why? Because PEARLINE takes the drudgery right out of house-cleaning-dor

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New 1

the work better-quicker and with less labor than anything known. Saves the w

of the wear by doing away with the rubbing. Cleans furniture—paint—carpets, out taking them up—pictures—glass—marble—bath tubs—everything—nothing coarse, nothing too fine for PEARLINE. You'll appreciate this fact best by

it a fair trial. House-cleaning time will pass so smoothly the men folks

Customer—Yes, you may give me a dol-lar's worth of cracked wheat, and here's

A POLITICAL FIGHT.

SERIES OF RESULTS

Another Link in the Chain of Local

"Yes," said Mr. Loftus, "put it down

very plainly, just as I tell you, for every-

body that knows me knows in what bac

shape I was, that I had to quit work-I

The gentleman talking was Mr. John

Loitus, dealer in groceries on High street,

and living at No. 25 of the same street. H

is well known in that neighborhood, as well as among steel and iron workmen, of whom, before his health failed him, he was

"That is why I am in the grocery bus

felt that I could never do active work again,

when I finally broke down, I about made up

when I finally broke down, I about made up my mind it was for good.

"You must remember it didn't come on all at once. I had dizzy spells, and dark spots floating before my eyes, especially when I would stoop over. There would be headaches — a dull pain across my forehead over my eyes. My nose would get stopped up, first one nostril and then the other. There would be ringing and buszing sounds in my ears. The trouble in my head, while it was annoying, didn't worry me very much.

trouble in my head, while it was annoying, didn't worry me very much.

"But by and by I noticed I was continually hawking and hemming. A dry kind of a cough fastened itself on me, and do what I would I could not get rid of it. I was continually sick at my stomach. After eating there would be distress and names. What I would eat would seem to rest like a loss there. I

Mr. John Loftus, 25 High Street,

would go to the table feeling as if I had a

would go to the table feeling as if I had a good appetite, and when I would sit down I could hardly eat anything. Food did not seem to have the proper taste. Sometimes the very smell of food would make me sick. I couldn't eat, and yet I was always hungry. "Breathing became difficult. Sometimes it would be accompanied with a wheezing sound. When I would lie down I would choke all up and I would have to sit up in order to get any air into my lungs. The slightest effort or exertion would put me all out of breath. "My nights would be restless. The coughing and the pains in the chest and hard breathing kept me awake, and I would get up in the morning miserable. Sharp pains would catch

der-blades.
"I lost steadily in weight and strength, and it was no wonder people thought I had consumption. Sometimes I would have a hot, feverish spell and then chills, and my body and limbs would feel as cold as too. Delmitten.

FOLLOWING HIS SISTER.

Family History in the Case Caused Some

of the Fear.

bury street, in conversation with the writer, said: "It had extended so far that I had

Mr. Morris Meany, living at 2908 Mul-

ness now," Mr. Loftus continued.

a fellow craftsman.

Ft. Wayne-Council Reduces the Mayor's Salary From \$4,000 to \$2,500-Some Test Cases Will be

Fr. WAYNE, May 31.—The vigorous GIVEN BY TWO WITNESSES policy adopted by Mayor Harding in en-forcing the Sunday law and the 11 o'clock saloon law has commenced to bear political fruit. The Council, which is almost solidly Democratic, met last night for the purpose of fixing salaries for the ensuing year. The Mayor's salary, herstofore, has been \$1,700, together with numberless fees, making the total revenue derived from the office about \$4,000. The Council last night fixed his salary at \$2,500, but took away all fees, which hereafter must be paid into the city was a molder by trade—that the doctors advised light outdoor work, that I followed that until I was taken to my bed, and that my people all thought I had con The fees of policemen and police officers

E75 and board, or £100 outdoor. But without this initiation into the areana of practice he can never succeed as a general practitioner. Here he has to learn the prejudices of the British public. He has to try to bow to these prejudices, if possible, without losing his self-respect. He has to learn when to treat a patient, when to administer a judicious placebo. He has, in fine, to master the drudgery of the profession and its sordid details.

And now comes the turning-point in the career of the young practitioner. Will he remain a professional man, or will he become a tradesman in disguise? All depends on the influence of his employer. A young wan may devote himself with enthusiasm to his profession in the intervals of the uncongenial occupations of dispensing medicines and keeping the books. The treatment of the poor and the care of the club patients that may fall to his share may be carried on by him with wisdom and integrity, or it may be slurred over in a perfunctory man-

dam. Several hundred boats are owned by the brewery, and are liberally patronized by pleasure-seekers from the city, on week days as well as Sundays. Some time since the Centilvres built a Some time since the Centilvres built a street-car line from the brewery to the center of the city. This line the Citizens' Street Railway Company is, and has been, quite anxious to buy, but the Centilvres refuse to sell except at a figure twice the actual value of the property. It so happens, however, that John H. Bass, the President of the street reilway company, is also President of a company which owns the Rudisill dam and contingent water privileges. Accordingly, the water has been let out of the dam, and in consequence Messrs. Centilvre's boats are left high and dry, and a very profitable source of revenue has been cut off, besides reducing their atreet car line to a non-paying basis. Should the brewery folks consent to sell their railroad at a reasonable figure, the water in the dam will speedily rise to its usual level.

TWO CIGARS A DAY.

Figures by Lewiston Scholars on an Interesting Question of Economy. Lewiston Journal.

In the interest of economy and to inculcate the idea of prudence, Superintendent Stuart, of the city schools, gave the Grammar school pupils in Lewiston, recently, the following question:
"Suppose each pupil in each room should save 10 cents a day, depositing the amount

be the accumulated sum in ten years, also what would be the accumulated sum in 50 The answer has been sent in and the result shows a sum more than enough to buy one-half the city of Lewiston.

every six mouths for ten years, what would

one-half the city of Lewiston.

The figures are: Amount in ten years, each pupil (\$18 25 semi-annually), \$490 80; amount (each pupil), in 50 years, \$11,082 92.

The Grammar school would save in ten years \$246,561 14, and in 50 years \$5,574,-708 76;

Taking the number of pupils attending public schools according to the census of 1888, the ten-year amount would be \$1,337,-755 64 and in 50 years would be \$30 244.

According to the census of 1888, the pupils between 4 and 21 world save in ten years \$3,325,266 78, and in 50 years \$75,153,-280 52.

Only two cigars a day! HE MISSED LOTS OF FUN.

would feel as cold as ice. Palpitation of the heart was frequent. It would beat fast, and this would be followed by alow and unsteady beating. I was despondent about myself, and indeed didn't look to over got any better.

"My brother-in-law read me from the pape an account of a case like mine that had be treated and cured by Drs. Copeland & Blafr. He urged me to go and see them, and finally I went. I found their charges reasonable, and while they would hold out no promises to me. I made up my mind that they could help me, if anybody could.

"Well, I placed myself under their care and improved steadily from the start. I gained in weight. My head became clear, breathing easy. The cough and the pains if the chest passed away. I got a hearty appetite, slept well and gained gradually, but surely. I feel like another man now, am able to work, and I am yery thankful for my restoration. This is what Drs. Copeland & Blair, have done for me, and I am grateful for it, and very glad to give my statement of it for publication." A Hoosler Lives 94 Years and Never Used Tebacco or Alcohol. GREENSBURG, IND., May 31 .- Mr. Ira Grover died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Martha Stevans, after a short illness, aged 94. He never used tobacco in any form or alcoholic liquors, and has enjoyed excellent health during his

About five years ago he had a most difficult operation performed on his eyes, some-thing very unusual for one of his age, and since that time he has been able to read without glasses.

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

The President's Granddaughter Christened

little strength or ambitton left. How did it begin? Well, I can hardly say. It was my head in the first place. My nostrils would stop up; first one, then the other. Sometimes they would discharge. There would be a dull pain in my forehead; my eyes by Her Great-Grandfather. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President's granddaughter, Mary Lodge McKee, was christened this afternoon at the White House by her great-grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Scott, in the presence of the family, the members of the Cabinet and General and Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Williams.
Mr. and Mrs. McKee will start for home

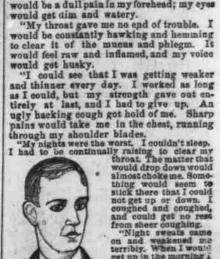
Afflicted With Mumps. RIPLEY, O., May 31.—Several hundred cases of numps are now prevalent in Rip-ley and vicinity, and the number is being daily augmented, so far as to become epi-demic, in fact.

THE CAPTIVE MAIDEN, a romantic an Indian campaign in California, is closely described in Joaquin Miller's thrilling mancs, "For Forty-eight Days," public complete in to-morrow's DISPACH.



Are located permanently at

66 SIXTH AVF Where they treat with success Office hours—8 to 11 a. M.: 'P. M. (Sunday included). Specialities—CATARP EASES of the EYP



on and weakened materibly. When I would get up in the morning I would feel weak and wick and miserable. For a half hour I would do not have but ours and the second and the

tried almost everything without getting any help.

"Well, it was in this condition that I wont to Drs. Copeland and Blair at 66 Sixth avenue. I found their charges were not exorbitant; that they were within my means. They didn't promise anything, but I felt sure they understood my case, and I placed myself under their cars."

"In the second week I commenced to feel better, and from that on I steadily grew stronger and better. The cough, the night sweats and the pains in my chest disappeared. My head and throat became clear and well. In the third week I was able to go to work again. In three weeks I gained over four pounds in flesh. I am working regularly sow. I feel strong and well, as if I had taken a new lease on life.

DOCTORS